THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION An Opportunity for Religionists to Compare Doctrines. Singular Story of the Way in Which the First Theosophical Society Was Formed in This Country. Singular Story of the Way in Which the First Theosophical Society Was Formed in This Country. The Compare Doctrines of the organization of a Siquence of the organization of a Siquence organization

GRAND FALL OPENING —— OF ——

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 11.

WE HAVE UNPACKED THEM ALL AT LAST—PATTERN AFTER PATTERN—
piece after piece, until our stock is crowded as never before. It would seem nothing desirable could be left out. Heavy purchasing involves lots of money, brains and nerve. Only the broadest knowledge of the business—the closest touch of the popular taste and the audacity of a Napoleon fit a buyer for such a position. New York was not enough—Paris and London were visited and the personally selected thus obtained are much in advance of anything to be found elsewhere. We invite your SPECIAL INSPECTION OF THE ELABORATE DISPLAY OF HIGH NOVELTIES in the Art Room-third floor.

DRESS GOODS.

ness about these pattern from wool-pure wool and popular designers, has return-

tions in Silk and Wool, with shaded stripes, plain, or en-twined with small figures.

resembling Satin Mervilleaux | pattern of a design. The very | the week commencing Sept. 11. in effect.

rics in which a bourette effect Glace, Mervilleaux, Satin show a glossy lump at regu- ental Broches for relief and Paris, Aug. 24, states that she lar intervals.

Illuminated Drap de Paris.

hard twisted yarn, with a sur- | and in such quantities, we face somewhat like corkscrew, never showed before-all the with rounder cords and dif- leading makes-some of which ferent weave. Wonderful come with a wearing guaranloom wit to bring out such tee. Satin-faced Silks are color blends.

No! Not silk. All this There's an air of exclusive- lightness and brightness comes

SILKS

Rich silky stuff, somewhat here for evening dresses—one well-fitting stylish dress with pick of the rarest Iridiscent Silks, Rainbow Effects, Two-One of those exquisite fab- toned Bengalines, Taffetas, is obtained by spinning fancy Duchess, Dealma, Peau de yarns into the tissues, so as to | Soie, Satin Luxor and Orivest effects.

Rich Black Silks. A Twilled fabric made of In such a variety of weaves, very popular.

Dressmaking Department,

Miss Dunbar, one of our dresses which adds charm to effect; a birth of new fabrics and ideas.

Loie Fuller Effects.

The wool—pure wool and plenty of study. Two-toned Etamines, Ombre Stripes, Malange Vigereaux, Natti Cloths, Overcheek Basket Effects, and exceptional advantages are liked Mice Dynbarto secure. enabled Miss Dunbar to secure styles which will strengthen The handsomest line of Silk Novelties ever shown been for every description of the hold on old friends and customers, and she will be pleased to see all wishing a

> SPECIAL NOTICE to the many friends and customers of Miss Mary Trimble: A letter received by us from Paris, dated will be in the New York Store ready to resume her business, Monday, Sept. 18, when she will be happy to explain to you what the first dessinateurs abroad are making for the coming season.

SPECIAL: CARPET: SALE

We announced a Special Carpet Sale to commence last Monday—but with such a busy week few could take advantage. We tell the story again — a good story always sounds better the second time, and you get a deeper insight into the facts. A Cleveland Carpet Dealer failed in business. We bought the stock cheap and we have marked them cheap. We want to sell them all, at once, as these prices won't mix with what we have.

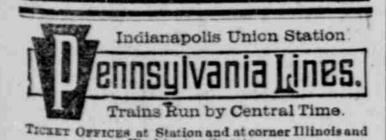
ALL-WOOL SUPER 2-PLY INGRAIN CARPETS for 55c a Yard TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS for 60c a Yard. BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS for 75c a Yard. MOQUETTE CARPETS for 75c a Yard.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

THERE IS

Bates House.

OPEN: ALL: NIGHT



TRAINS HUN AS FOLLOWS : INDIANAPOLIS TO LEAVE ARRIV umbus, Ind., and Louisville *3.55 am *12.15 am dadelphia and New York.... *5.00 am *10.15 pm re and Washington *5.00 am Dayton and Springfield...... *5.00 am 10.15 pm Marti: sville and Vincennes.... *8.00 am *5.15 pm and and Columbus, O 18.00 am adison and Louisville 18.05 am ansport and Chicago liadelphia and New York *3.00 pm tatown and Richmond... †4.00 pm †9.00 am bus, Ind., and Louisville. *4.00 pm •10.15 am orth Vernon and Madison 14.00 pm 110.20 am Martinsville and Vincennes. 14.40 pm 110.15 am Pittsburg and East. 25.30 pm 11.40 am Dayton and Xenia. 25.30 pm 11.40 am Commbus, Ind., and Louisville. *9.45 pm *3.50 pm Logansport and Chicago.......*12.30 am *3.45 am

VANDAGACINE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. From Indianapolis Union Station Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am.,

1:00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am. 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greencastle acco.nino.tation Sleening and Parley Courses at 4:00 pm. sing and Parlor Cars are run on turough rains. Dining Car on trains 20 and 21.

A SOUTHERNER'S DEMANDS.

Wants a Democratic Congress to Pay Rebel War Claims.

Durham (N. C.) Globe, Aug. 30. We read in an able Northern paper the alleged fact that the pension money now being paid to the honest soldiers and the bummers and dead beats is keeping the country in motion. The Northern gentleman says that if the pension money would stop, all husiness would stop, and then, in his purely chaste and not original style, he "woulds to God that the pay roll was bigger."

We are willing to let it go at that. Suppose that the pension business is helping the country. The claims for the most part are fraudulent. They are the claims of bummers and sneaks, the claims of men who never smelled real powder, the claims of mendicants and old sores who are looting the government, in order, says the Northern editor, to keep money in circulation. Why cannot the common pick pocket claim the same thing? Why cannot the sneak thief say that if ne did not rob, and steal, and plunder, that the money would

not be in circulation? It's all very thin-but we admit it for argument's sake. If the fraudulent pensions should be paid why not pay the honest war claims to the South? Why should men be deprived of their honest dues because they have failed to vote the Republican ticket? If the Republican party is the party of honesty why does it not reimburse the South, which it robbed and pillaged? Admit that there are some fraudulent Southern claims, but in the same breath the houest man must confess that there are thousands of monest ones, long overdue, which must be paid-if honesty on earth is done. When the North, strong and vigorous, rich in all its equipments, came to this country and pillaged homes, sacked houses, and ruined plantations; when it stole the tobacco for the lousy soldiers to sleep upon; when it stole the supplies which would have fed the niggers which it freed and left to starve-save but for the generosity of the Southern gentlemen-it should then have admitted that it owed a debt, and, like the gentleman it claims to be, should have walked up to the Captain's

office and paid it off. The fortunes of war we all must take when a war comes. The million boys in gray who sleep their last sleep; the widowed wives; the fatherless children; the sweethearts who never came again: the brothers and the sons of mothers who never came back-that, we suppose, was all that the war could claim,

But after the war ended and Sherman marched to the sea-the old scoundrel burned and pillaged; his army raped and ravished women of this fair Southland;

and avaricious section, should have some

Will the Democratic party, now in the saddle, see to it that the honest war claims are paid? Will that Congress do its duty. or will it skulk, as Cleveland did, and go fishing when the Southland calls? Ex-Speaker Reed's Earnings.

Washington Letter in Atlanta Constitution. Ex-Speaker Reed's pen nets him from \$2,000 to \$3,000 every year outside of his salary as Congressman. He commands his own prices, and a market is always waiting for him. If it were not for the fruit of hif magazine articles he would enjoy very few of the superfluities of life. He has no other income outside of his pay as a kepresentative. Before he became Speaker he never indulged in the luxury of a private secretary or stenographer. He used to toil laboriously over his immense correspondence, burning the midnight oil of the boarding house and bewailing the fate that tied him down to the drudgery. While he was Speaker the government furnished him with a secretary and stenographer and he fairly reveled in them. Now he is again back in his old lines but he is able from the income of his magazine work to call into service an amanuensis when hard pressed. Still he does most of his writing in his own hand and every second or third letter he writes is likely to be a literary gem. He prides himself that he writes better than

am careful what I write." The Oldest Litterateur.

he talks. "Long after I am dead," he said

one day, "I will live in the hearts of a few

faithful friends and be judged by their

children from my letters. Therefore, since

my pen will last longer than my tongue i

Dr. Holmes is the oldest living man who is conspicuously identified with literature. He remarks that he was born in the same year with Tennyson and with Darwin, and also with Gladstone. Gladstone has had something to do with literature, and his literary verdict makes the reputation of writers hitherto unknown to fame in England, but he is always regarded first as a statesman. Some of Dr. Holmes's best work extends back more than half a century. His first produced poems indicate an early ripening of his genius for poetry which is extraordinary. His prose work was begun about the same veriod, but did not attract the attention later accorded it until 1857, though it had been projected on much the same lines as "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" papers. He is unique as the writer of "occasional" poetry. No man has ever given half the wit and sparkle to this kind of work that he has. His mine in it is mexhaustible, and the probability is that he will delve in it to the day of his death. May this be long deferred.

Senator Peffer has introduced a resolution providing for the appropriation of \$28,000, 000 for a government educational institution at Washington. If it is his intention to use the proposed institution as a means

On Sept. 16 and 17 many of the thousands at the world's fair will for the first time find out definitely what theosophy is. The Theosophical Society, though in existence only eighteen years, has grown to such proportions that the management of the world's fair have granted the organization two days at the parliament of religious for the exclusive presentation of theosophy. The Theosophical Society was founded in New York by Mme. Blavatsky in 1875. Two years ago she died, but her demise has no weakening effect on the society, which now has branches flourishing in every part of the world. In America there are seventy-five, in Europe fifty and in India 15), besides which a dozen or more are scattered in out of the way places like Peru and the West Indias.

The parliament of religious will be the most unique that has ever been held, since never before in history have religionists from all over the world met for the purpose of comparing their respective doctrines. But the theosophical convention will go the parliament one better. Theosophy inciudes all religions, so from the theosophi-cal platform all religions will be expounded. Buddhist theosophists will tell of Buddhism. Brahmin theosophists will talk on Brahminism. Hebrew theosophists on Judaism, Catholic theosophists on Catholicism, Protestant theosophists on their particular creeds, and so on. All will meet harmoniously, since this doctrine of broth-erhood is the one thing in theosophy that



but he is no theosophist if he claims that his religion is the only true one. The great mass of theosophists believe that Buddha, Jesus. Confucius, and all other great religious teachers are men who have evolved to perfection through having lived many lives on earth, and that they constitute a secret brother-hood from which members are sent now and then to teach humanity. According to this view, for example, Jesus, who taught Christianity, might have been the incarnation of Gautama, who taught Buddhism. Not only do the various delegates tolerate each other's religions, but most of them agree that the doctrine of reincarnation is taught in their respective religions. In America and in Europe, alreincarnation is taught in their respective religions. In America and in Europe, although nearly all the theosophists are either Christians or Hebrews, the doctrine is almost as fully accepted as by the Asiatics.

Probably the most widely known of the delegates is Mrs. Annie Besant, of London, famous as a lecturer, friend of the working girl, thinker and theosophist. About six months ago Mrs. Besant made an extensive lecture tour in the United States, but returned to Europe to make preparations to turned to Europe to make preparations to leave for India on a similar mission. She leave for India on a similar mission. She delayed the trip to the Orient to take part in the convention at Chicago, and when that is over she will proceed on her trip, going by way of Sau Francisco, however.

Mrs. Besant was a pupil of Huxley, and under his tutorship educated herself along the line of science and philosophy. One day, at the office of Review of Reviews, there came a book called "The Secret Doctrine." It was by Mme, Blavatsky, whose wonderful powers and extraordinary erudiwonderini powers and extraordinary erudition were making her world-famous. Editor William T. Stead tried in vain to review the work, and, giving it up in despair, he sent for Mrs. Besant and asked her to undertake it. Mrs. Besant was at once impressed with the mine of original thought contained therein, and she sought Mme. Blavatsky for an interview. A great friendship sprang up between the two which not even death severed, and the rare phenomenon of one great woman acknowledging herself small in the presence of another, content to a disciple, was exhibited to the world. It took months to digest enough of the work



before a review could be attempted, and at the expiration of that time Mrs. Besant was a convert to theosophy. Since then she has lectured continually on the subject, devoting her whole life to it; sometimes speaking in two different cities on the same day. Mrs. Besant is yet in her forty-fifth year, but she has probably already delivered more public lectures than has ever any woman in history.

One of Mrs. Besant's acts of philanthropy was the founding of a club for the working girls of London three years ago, with \$5,000 given to Mme. Blavatsky, and by her to irs. Besant. Ashort time ago Mrs. Besant engaged in a public debate with Miss Frederika Hall, the English authoress, half of the proceeds of which went to London's

William Q. Judge is the most prominent of the theosophists in America. He is president of the Aryan Theosophical Society in New York, general secretary of the American section of the Theosophical Society and vice-president of the Theosophical Society all over the world. He is a lawyer, author and thinker, and it was through his remarkable fortitude that the first Theosophical Society in America was established. At one time, about eighteen years ago, he was the only theosophist in New York; in fact, he was almost the only man in the metropolis who knew that a cities any man can take his spade and go philosophy of that name existed. He was to work on our streets at \$1 or \$1.25 per

and the other in Brooklyn, across the river. Mr. Judge is the translator of the Bhaga-vad-Gita, the great Bible of the Hindoos, said to be ten thousand years old. It is a peculiarly interesting work because, al-though it is currently supposed that the law of evolution was first discovered by



modern scientists, the Bhagavad-Gita is found to contain an exposition of this law. same as those contained in the Christian Bible, but the doctrine of reincarnation, or of successive rebirths on earth of the hu-man soul, is taught.

Prof. Ganendra Nath Chakravarti, a high caste Brahmin, will be considerable of a curiosity. A High Brahmin cannot cross the seas away from his native country without sacrificing his caste, and as the rank of a Brahmin is supposed to be higher than that even of the native kings it is very seldom, indeed, that a Brahmin comes to America. The Professor thinks less of his rank than he does of theosophy, however, and he has sacrificed it. So he came to this country a plain Hindoo. He well as Sanskrit, and is professor of mathematics in Allahabad College, Allahabad, India. He is a man of fine presence and is fluent of speech. One of the endeavors of the Professor while in this country will be to correct a current misconception that theosophy is Buddhism or Brahminism. Although a delegate only to the theosophical convention, Prof. Chakravarti has been asked by the Theological Board of the fair to represent theosophy at the Parliament

The youngest representative of a great religious system will be Mr. H. Dharmapala, who represents the millions of Buddhists who form the creed known as the Southern Buddhist Church. Although chosen by the Buddhists to represent them, Mr. Dharma-pala is a Theosophist as well as being a Buddhist, and it is expected that he will take part in the Theosophical convention. He is on the programme to speak on "Thecsophy as Underlying All Religions." Mr.
Dharmapala is only about thirty years old,
and he is highly esteemed in his native
country for his enthusiastic devotion and
purity of life. He is one of the chief officers of the Maha Bodhi Society of India.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES. Every Man, Rich or Poor, Has a Chance in

This Free Country. This attempted war against all who save money, or whose genius and merits enable them to accumulate fortunes, is simply wicked; for our government is founded on the principle that the poorest citizen may rise to comforts, and even to affluence if he is industrious, sober and capable. It provided in every generation, and few, indeed, can long continue great fortunes in single families by will or deed. The poor families are taking the places of the rich, every generation. The bloody bridles Waites and the sockless Kansas agitators against the laws and advantages af-

and incapable people-so long as there are those who are indifferent, and who will only lift a finger to secure enough sustenance for the day-and so long as there are tramps, and worse than tramps, who are evil-disposed and live only to prey upon their fellow-beings, just so long it will be impossible to make an equal distribution of property, or to secure exact social and financial "equality." The deserving poor people and well-to-do workingmen should frown upon the "bloody bridle" leaders who advise them to act so rashly or to join in political crusades against a free government and well-regulated society that pro tect and encourage them in the ways by which their families are comfortably supported, with a fair prospect that their childrep will be the "capitalists" of the ensuing generation.

A Millionaire's Summer Home. Washington Post. Dr. H. Seward Webb has now in course

of construction a summer home in the Ad prondacks that will be, when completed, the most magnificent of its kind in this country. The sum of \$1,500,000 will be expended on the castle which, occupying nearly one-half an acre of ground, will contain within its granite walls no less than 107 rooms. After extensive travels over the world Dr. Webb has had the plans for his castle drawn to include the most picturesque elements of similar structures by which his fancy has been taken in foreign lands. There will be numerous turrets, the upper portion of the structure carrying out this idea of fortification. Wood for the interior, mosaics, tapestries, silks, and works of art generally have all been gathered abroad. The picture gallery will be an especial feature of the place. Dr. Webb, being an ardent sportsman, will have a gunroom 18x20 feet. A covered loggia will form the entrance to the main hall, from which the drawingrooms open. In the rear of this hallway. which will be 55x100 feet, will be the livingroom, near which is the library. There also will be a game room, billiard room, offices, a swimming bath, a bowling alley, an immense dining hall, breakfast room morning room, and conservatory, in addi tion to the legion of bedrooms and the servants' quarters, which latter necessarily will be very extensive. The palace will take three years to build, and Dr. Webb, who is still a comparatively young man. who began life practically penniess, will mark his residence therein by a style of entertaining commensurate with the general magnificance of the place.

They Are Mistaken This Year,

"Don't hit those fellows as hard as yo would one of us," said Richard Trevellick to the officer in charge of the squad of policemen called out yesterday morning to disperse the men with spades who wanted

to go to work. Why so?" inquired the officer. "You know the reason well enough," re-sponned Mr. Trevellick. "These poor foreigners are told that there is work for everybody in this country; that in our burned nomes and plundered—stole all that was in sight. To the North no price could be set on the virtue stolen, but it does seem that the property, to that greedy that the property, to that greedy does seem that the property, to that greedy does seem that the property to that greedy does seem that the world move mountained to hold move mountained to hold meet work; that the whole thing is in his bands."

To the North no price of his fool constituents the Senator made a firm believer in the theosophical day, and they actually think that all that through her hands. From \$200,000 to \$400,000 to

How They Came to Be Employed in the United States Treasury.

Spinner Made Experiments in 1862 and Decided that Female Cleverness Excelled that of the Male.

Boston Globe. Here in the United States to-day over six thousand women are enrolled in the service of the government. Seven women were introduced into the treasury about thirty years ago by General Spinner as an economic experiment, and time has justified his prophetic wisdom. The story of how these seven secured their entrance into the government service has been variously told to be variously contradicted. A letter of General Spinner's, written in 1886, when he was in his eighty-fifth year, settles the question.

"During the summer of 1862, when the first issue of 'legal-tendor' United States notes was made, some twenty odd clerks, at \$1,200 per annum salaries, were employed in trimming these notes with shears. When a banker I had learned that my daughter could trim bank notes faster and better than the clerks in the office or I could myself. I therefore urged Governor Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, to employ women instead of the men employed, that they would be glad to do the work for half the wages paid the men, and that the work would be done faster and better if the would be done faster and better if the change should be made. I insisted that young men had better handle guns instead of shears in their country's service. Mr. Harrington, then assistant secretary, seconded my suggestion, and so it was agreed The eibics of this work are practically the | that I might send a woman to try her band

"I selected Miss Jennie Douglass, a great tall, double-fisted girl that physically and mentally was more than a match for any of the men in the room. He furnished her with sheers that would cut the length of a sheet with a blow. That first day's work settled the matter forever in her's and the women's favor. The men left, the women took their places. Now, the notes came to me as treasurer. I knew that women with their more nimble fingers could count faster than men, and as they could be had at half the price paid for the service of men, I nominated seven ladies to the Secretary as clerks for this is a man of great learning in English as | service in the treasury Oct. 9, 1862. The appointments came down to me as follows:
Misses Annie York, Fannie L. Halstead,
Belle S. Tracy, Libbie Stoner, Mary Burk,
Jennie L. Wall and Mrs. A. C. Harris.
"Of these, Miss Tracy and Miss Stoner
are now, after twenty-four years, still
clerks in the United States treasury, and

there is no doubt their record will com-pare favorably with male clerks. This, I think, is the true history of the first employment of women as clerks within the walls of the department of the government of the United States. Several years before the war of the rebellion the Land Office, and I don't know but other bureaus of the government, employed women to copy papers at their homes.

These were paid by the folio, but they had no appointment or desk within any depart-

"I don't claim," concludes General Spin-ner, "that I have done much good to the world, but my success in introducing women into governmental employment makes me feel that I have not lived in

WOMEN COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS. The women in the United States treasury are claimed to be the most expert dotectors of counterfeit and burnt money in the world. Such is the unquestioned reputation of Mrs. W. A. Leonard and Mrs. E. G. Brown, of the division of redemption. Thirty and eighteen years, respectively, they have done good service in preserving Uncle Sam's monetary credit.

All the paper money issued by the United States, whether legal-tender notes, gold certects the inventor, and the mechanic, and the man of merit, enterpise and genius.
But our government does not permit of entailment. Estates must be settled and distance. It protificates, silver certificates, treasury notes or fractional currency, must pass through the redemption division of the United States treasury. There alone can it be redeemed. By express, mail or messenger, from all parts of the world, packages of money of all sizes and amounts come daily to this division. Each package is entered by number in a large ledger. Then it is given out to a counter, who gives her reclaimed, and assorts and puts up for distinction the different kinds, issues and denominations of notes. A statement is then made of the package or "case," as it is known in office parlance, showing the amount due the sender, together with deductions, if any, from the amount claimed, through counterfeits, altered or rejected notes, shortages or discount. If large discrepancies are discovchief, who has a recount made. Then, if the report is found to be correct, the fact is communicated to the senders by

All this work is intrusted to the skill and the conscience of the counting corps, which

When the counter has finished a "case" she has each bundle of money cross strapped. This strap bears her signature. the ledger number of the remittance of which it is a part, and on both upper and lower balves the amount it contains. This memoranda is then canceled by having four half circles cut out by a machine. The counter then delivers both money and statement to a teller, who verifies and receipts for the amount on a book she has for that purpose. Then the statement while the old money is turned over to the cutting room, where, by means of a gigantic knife, the bundles are cut lengthwise and are then sent, the upper halves to the Register's office, the lower ones to the Secretary's office. There they are recounted by separate sets of women counters. If it is found there that the packages contain less than the amount marked on it, or spurious money inclosed, then the counter whose name it bears is obliged to make good the amount, as it was upon her statement that the full amount was paid by the United States Treasurer.

The new apprentice often has a large portion of her salary absorbed in this manner, but, as a rule women quickly become dexterous. Two years ago a young woman, two months in the service, never having handled money to any extent, detected a twodollar counterfeit. After the recount in these offices the money is once more canceled. Then at

stated periods it is destroyed by being sent through a huge macerator, which reduces it to a pulp that is subsequently sold. Not by touch but by facial impression, are counterfest notes generally detected. In running through a package of greenbacks to encounter a counterfeit produces a shock upon the counter not unlike that of an unexpected face in a crowd. An indefinable something arrests her attention. One and two-dollar notes are most frequently counterfeited. Five distinct counterfeits have been made of the two-dollar bill. Defects are quickest discerned in the portraits. The part of bair in General Hancock's portraits is never straight in the counterfeit; the mustache turns up instead of down, as in the true bill: the second button of the coat is flat instead of round; the spacing in the number is imper-

fect, and the lines under them are heavier.

The fibre now used by counterfeiters is almost perfect, and it rarely fails to repro-

duce perfectly the backs of notes of all denominations. MRS. LEONARD'S RECORD. "Form," "color" and "distance," phrenologists say, are strongly developed in Mrs. W. A. Leonard. The record book asserts that this unrivaled counterfest detector handled in three years \$2,000,000,000. In one day no less than \$12,000,000 passed | the great lyric. Among them was a letter

entered the treasury. Despite a second marriage while in the service, she was retained because she was considered "invaluable." Thirty years' service has enabled Mrs. Leonard to build a pretty house in Wash-ington and educate three bright children, besides handling a pungent pen in the advocacy of woman's interest. in 1875 Mrs. Brown began counting fractional currency. When the identification of burned money became a separate department, she was made its chief. She is a minister's wife, and bails from New York. When asked how much money she had been obliged to refund the government through mistakes made during her eighteen years' service, the dainty little woman dropped her brown eyes and modestly replied, "25 cents." Her work is one of the most interesting in the

PRICE FIVE CENTS

redemption division. All mutilated bank notes, mutilated by fire or animals, or in any way, are sent to the treasury, accompanied by a voucher drawn up by a notary, certifying how the money was destroyed. These notes, after proper identification, are redeemed at whole or part value. Notes burned to a orisp, notes that have been partly digested by animals, money that has been gnawed into bits by mice, money that has been rotted by damp or turned into pulp by water, all pass through Mrs. Brown's hands, and whatever of it can be identified is returned by her asso much "money identified." If there is anything left to identify she is By means of a piece of glass the size

of a bank note, marked into twenty-four equares, the face of the bill is determined. Unless sixteen of these squares can be covered by the mutilated bill, only one-half of the face value of the note can be redeemed.
Less than one-half is rejected. Twentytwo dollars found in a mouse's nest was recently received in a condition that defied recognition by the naked eye. Cutting brown paper into the size of notes, Mrs. Brown set to work with a microscope and patiently sorted out and pasted the gnawed morsels until the whole sum was identified. One hundred and eighty dollars, part of a roll of \$200, which went through the fire that destroyed W. Vanderbilt's summer home at Newport, came to Mrs. Brown a charred mass of paper, to be redeemed upon her identification. Railroad wrecks and holocausts, like the Chicago fire, are among the causes that operate to keep the redemption division from stagnation. When an express car is burned in a railroad wreck no attempt is made by the express company to remove the money from the safe. The safe is sent direct to the Treasury Department and opened there.

Not unlike a coroner's inquest is the gruesome interest such an arrival occasions. Expert women carefully empty the contents, often a mass of ashes, which are carefully sifted through a sieve. The money is then separated from papers and other debris. The charred bits are picked out and submitted to microscopic examination. Not long ago twenty-two tiny diamonds were recovered by sifting the ashes for the third time before consigning it to the fire. The vaults often reek to heaven with the stench of moneys recovered from dead bodies or pestilent districts, as during the yellow fever in the South. Such moneys are fumigated, and no diseases have ever are fumigated, and no diseases have ever been communicated to the employes by the germs. After the burnt money has been identified and classified it is sealed and submitted to what is called the "burnt committee," which includes three women experts: Mrs. Rosenbery, of the Treasurer's office; Mrs. Rabbitt, of the Secretary's office, and Mrs. Galway, of the Register's office. On the verdict of these three women the United States treasury redeems all mutilated money.

all mutilated money. Gold and silver are likewise counted by women; and women manipulate the huge machine that has now superseded the shears in cutting the notes. The machine that stamps the bank notes that come crisp from the Engraving Bureau is also managed by women. A record is kept of their accuracy, and its credits go to them in the

civil-service examination. In the Treasurer's office is the last of the original "seven"-Miss Elizabeth Stoner. Here is the exacting duty of keeping the pay rolls of the United States navy. The work necessitates the reducing of every foreign money to our values. Thirty years this expert mathematician has served the government, occupying almost the identi-cal desk room as at first. There she has heard old General Spinner vehemently oust political heeiers who used him to displace

a woman to make room for a voter. Miss Stoner is president, as Mrs. Leonard is the recording secretary of the "Gen. Spin-ner Memorial Association," which proposes the erection of a statue at Washington in memory of the man who so signally opened new possibilities to women. Here is a mag-nificent opportunity for the confederation of women's clubs, which represents forty thousand women, to come to the aid of the little band of treasury clerks by contributing a mite to the fund. It is proposed to invite the women sculptors of America to compete for the design and execution of

TWO WAR POEMS.

the statue.

A Little History of Two Poetical Gems in Last Sunday's Journal.

The Indianapolis Sunday Journal contained several poems based on war sentiment and scenes. One was "Kearney at Seven Pines," and was published a short time after the war, and is one of the most spirited poems which grew out of the great struggle. When General Kilpatrick visited our town in the campaign of 1876 a few old soldiers kept watch with him into the wee sma' hours of the morning, and listened to his stories of march and battle. Among other things he said that shortly after the war, Kearney's brigade, composed entirely of New Jersey troops, held a reunion in that State, at which Kilpatrick presided. Some one, he said, sent him the poem to be read at the brigade camp fire. He himself committed it to memory, and recited it with all the spirit which it deserved, to the surviving followers of brave Phil Kearney. The reception of the poem, he said, was indiscribable. The men cheered at the name of their beloved general, and then wept is sent to the cash division, where like children at the remembrance of his payment of the amount due is untimely death at the head of the head-made by check, new money or credit, long charge of the New Jerseymen like children at the remembrance of his at Chantilly. Kilpatrick then recited the poem to the little company with all the fervor and grace of rhetoric-be could command, and his elocutionary gifts were as brilliant on the platform as ever his actions were upon the field of battle. Those who were present at that little camp fire will always remember that evening with Kilpatrick as a bright and fortunate event in their lifetime. Another is the famous battle poem of Will H. Thompson-"The High Tide at Gattysburg." Mr. Thompson is now a resident of Seattle, Wash., where he is absorbed in a large law practice. For many years he practiced in our courts, where he was known as one of the most acute lawyers and accomplished advocates in western Indiana, as well as a most urbane and agreeable gentleman. In speaking to an enthusiastic admirer of the poem, he related how he wrote and sent it to the Century Magazine. At that time the four last stanzas had not been composed. It concluded with the thought that Pickett's immortal charge had ended with glory alone, R. W. Gilder, the editor, at once wrote his acceptance of the poem, accompanied with a check in payment. But he also wrote that he was strangely impressed with the high poetic merit of the poem, and suggested that Mr. Thompson should add a few stanzas, expressing the idea of what was gained for Christendom by those who lought and Held the hope Of nations on that slippery slope.

Mr. Thompson at once added two glorious stanzas embodying this idea and sent them. Shortly afterward came the proof sheets for corrections, if any, with the literary sanction of Mr. Gilder that the poem was now perfect. But Mr. Thompson added yet two more stanzas, and the whole were published in the July number of the Century for that year. The poem attracted universal attention and commendation. It achieved almost world-wide fame. An eminent English literary critic said it was the noblest battle poem in the English language. It was translated into several different languages, and its author received numerous letters from distinguished authors and soldiers, North and South, bestowing the highest compliments upon